



Leyland Urban District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1964



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LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1964/65

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor ALEXANDER CALDER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor MRS. R.B. KELLEY, J.P.

Councillor A.B. CHURCH  
Councillor A.E. GROOM  
Councillor J.B. HAIGH, J.P.  
Councillor G. BARRAND  
(Deceased December 1964)

Councillor A.E. LAVENDER  
Councillor MRS. N. ORRELL  
Councillor I.E. ROBERTS  
Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Clerk of the Council

- W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley and the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton - le - Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,  
Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Also Cleansing Superintendent  
Petroleum Officer.

Additional Public Health Inspector

J.J. HOULDING

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND, LANCs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year ended 31st December 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December 1964.

The population of the District at mid-June 1964 was 20,670 according to the published Registrar General's estimate, which is 340 higher than that for the previous year.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1964 was 465 or 85 more than in the previous year which gives a birth rate of 22.5 (21.8 adjusted). As the birth rate for England and Wales was 18.4, Leyland's birth rate is now considerably above the national average.

The number of deaths at 202 was 8 less than the previous year, giving an actual death rate of 9.8 (13.7 adjusted) as compared with 11.3 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases decreased by 18, from 77 to 59, and vascular lesions of the nervous system remained the same at 36. The number of deaths from malignant diseases increased from 28 to 29 and of these deaths, 9 were from cancer of the lung or bronchus. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the District was 1.40 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.44, whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.21 and 0.54 respectively.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 13 which is 3 more than last year. This gave an infantile mortality rate of 28.0 as against a national average of 20.0. There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with none the previous year.



The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 337 as compared with 132 the previous year. This is largely accounted for by an increase in the number of cases of Measles from 95 to 313. It is noteworthy to mention that Measles was a contributory cause of death in one of the cases. It is again disappointing to note that there were 16 cases of Whooping Cough although this is 2 less than the previous year. There were still no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively. Nevertheless it is still considered to be vitally important that vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus (lock jaw) and Whooping Cough should be maintained at the highest possible level.

The outbreak of Typhoid Fever which occurred in Aberdeen last year demonstrated in no uncertain manner how dangerous it can be to take risks in the preparation and handling of food for human consumption.

We were fortunate enough last year to have another visit from a Mass Radiography Unit and particulars of the findings are given in the Report. Mass Radiography has an important role to play in the early diagnosis, not only of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but of other chest diseases.

The environmental conditions of the District likely to affect the health of the community have received careful attention as will be seen particularly in that section of the Report submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector. New legislation such as the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 continue to add to the duties to be covered by the Department.

A considerable amount of housing development continues to take place in the District. Altogether 225 new houses were completed during the year as compared with 122 in the previous year. The Council's special housing scheme for the elderly with Warden supervision having proved so successful, it is pleasing to know that a further scheme is envisaged.

The scheme for the major extension of the sewerage system made considerable progress during the year although the actual extension to the sewage works itself was still in the planning stage at the end of the year. Such schemes, although costly, are essential to the well being of the community and more especially if the District is to develop still further.

Now that industry is making every effort to comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act it would seem highly desirable that consideration should be given to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas so as to eliminate emission of smoke from domestic premises.

During the year the re-inspection of the District was carried out by the County Health Department. This consisted of a very thorough inspection by one of the County Health Officers and a visit by the County Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy. Subsequently a detailed Report was presented to the County Public Health and Housing Committee and in sending copies of this Report to the Clerk of the District Council, the Clerk of the County Council expressed that Committee's satisfaction with the excellent state of the Urban District.

In conclusion I must express my sincere thanks to Mr. G. Walsh and the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation at all times and to other officers and staff of the Council for their willing assistance whenever required.

Finally I extend my most grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement which is much appreciated.

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient Servant

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health



### Physical Features of the Area

As the physical features of an area very rarely change the following information has already appeared in previous reports. For the sake of continuity and the benefit of those who will be reading the Report for the first time the short description which appears below would seem to be appropriate.

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the District lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the District, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand, and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past. The shallow wells in the sand layer became grossly contaminated and at one time gave rise to an outbreak of Enteric Disease.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the District. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the District, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1964)	20,670
Population (Census 1961)	19,413
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1964 (estimated)	6,774
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1963/64	£712,296
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1963/64	£2870.4906

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

Only minor changes occurred in the social conditions and amenities of the District. With the acquisition and inevitable vacation of shop property in the Leyland Cross area of Towngate there has been a marked deterioration in the general appearance of this part of Leyland. Although it is accepted and indeed appears to be inevitable when large scale re-development is contemplated, it is to be hoped that the firm of property developers will soon be bringing forward their proposals so that a start can be made on what is planned to be the main Civic and Shopping Centre of the District. In the meantime the Hough Lane area has developed into the main shopping centre.

With a high level of employment in the industries of the District, all of which contribute to the high level of prosperity, the social conditions particularly in respect of housing are good. It is inevitable that with such a growing District the demand for further amenities continues to be made and there is no doubt that schemes which several years ago would have appeared to be out of the question become within the bounds of possibility when there is a sufficient basic population to support them.



Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births -

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	211	223	434
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	31
Total	...	...	...	...	...	222	243	465
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population						22.5		

Stillbirths -

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Stillbirth Rate Per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths						12.7		

TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

Live Births			Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1964	465	22.5	202	9.8	6	12.7
" 1963	380	18.7	210	10.3	3	7.8
" 1962	406	20.5	193	9.8	9	21.0
" 1961	369	19.0	178	9.2	6	16.0
" 1960	352	18.8	172	9.2	7	19.0
" 1959	360	19.8	207	11.4	8	21.0
Average 5 Years 1959-1963	373	19.4	192	10.0	7	17.0

Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1964	Nil	Nil	13	28.0
" 1963	Nil	Nil	10.	26.3
" 1962	1	2.41	10	24.0
" 1961	1	2.67	12	32.0
" 1960	Nil	Nil	6	17.0
" 1959	Nil	Nil	10	27.0
Average 5 Years 1959-1963	0.4	1.02	10	25.0

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period, which, in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figures for stillbirths.



Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 Weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 Week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 Week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1964	5	10.8	5	10.8	11	23.4
" 1963	9	23.7	8	21.1	11	28.7
" 1962	6	14.0	6	14.0	15	36.0
" 1961	9	24.0	8	21.0	14	37.0
" 1960	3	8.0	2	5.0	9	25.0
" 1959	7	19.0	7	19.0	15	40.0
Average 5 Years 1959-1963	7	18.0	6	16.0	13	33.0

The birth and death rates shown in the previous tables are calculated on the actual figures appertaining to the District. As, however, districts vary in their age groups the Registrar General has devised a figure by which the birth and death rates are multiplied which takes into account the age factor in the population. The birth and death rates already shown are known as the 'crude' rate but when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor these are known as the 'adjusted' rates. The comparability factor for Leyland is 0.97 for births and 1.40 for deaths and this gives the following figures at the adjusted rate.

Adjusted Birth Rate    21.8    Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate    13.7    Per 1,000 Pop'n.

In any comparative table of Vital Statistics the adjusted rates are used and the following table compares Leyland with the County of Lancashire and England and Wales.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for  
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still- Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1959 - 1963	18.5	13.5	1.02	25.0
1964	21.8	13.7	Nil	28.0
Lancashire 1964	19.05	13.18	0.30	21.4
England and Wales 1964 (Actual)	18.4	11.3	0.25	20.0

Analysis of Causes of Death

The Registrar General has again supplied more comprehensive information on the causes of death during 1964. As age groupings as well as causes have now been given this information is repeated in the following tables.



Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life																			
Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years																
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and Over							
Tuberculosis, Other	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coronary Disease, Angina	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Heart Disease	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Disease	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life  
(Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years									
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and Over
Pneumonia	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Bronchitis	F	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	F	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
All Other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suicide	M	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Causes	M	111	6	1	1	-	3	14	34	22	29	
	F	91	7	1	-	2	2	5	10	24	39	



Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females. Deaths from malignant diseases increased by 2 from the previous year. Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused respectively 10 and 8 deaths. Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 36 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

### Infantile Mortality.

There were 13 deaths of infants under 1 year which is 3 more than the number in 1963. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 28.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 26.3 in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 20.0. The causes of death of the 13 infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	
M	11 months	1a	Toxaemia and Toxic Myocarditis due to Haemorrhagic Broncho-Pneumonia.
M	2 days	1a	Prematurity.
F	1 month	1a	Renal failure due to haemorrhagic infection of left kidney due to vascular thrombosis.
		1b	Broncho-Pneumonia.
M	5 months	1a	Suffocation due to inhaled vomit.
M	2 months	1a	Congenital heart disease.
		1b	Broncho-Pneumonia.
F	6 months	1a	Respiratory failure.
		1b	Acute Broncho-Pneumonia.
F	4 days	1a	Intra Cranial Haemorrhage.
		1b	Prematurity.
		1c	Multiple Pregnancy.
F	4 months	1a	Heart failure.
		1b	Transposition of Great Vessels.
		1l	Hydrocephalus.
M	1 day	1a	Atelectasis.
		1b	Prematurity.
F	1 day	1a	Subdural haematoma.
		1l	Prematurity.
F	3 months	1a	Toxaemia due to Acute Bilateral Suppurative Broncho-Pneumonia.
F	11 hours	1a	Anoxia.
		1b	Partial Atelectasis.
M	7 months	1a	Broncho-Pneumonia.
		1b	Peritonitis.
		1c	Leakage from Intussusception Anastomosis.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives the age and sex distribution of the cases added during the year to the register. These include 4 newly notified cases and 1 which was added to the register following transfer into the District. It will be noted that there were 2 deaths attributed to Respiratory Tuberculosis as compared with none in 1963.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1 - 4								
5 - 14								
15 - 24	1							
25 - 34								
35 - 44	1				1			
45 - 54	1	1						
55 - 64								
65 - 74	1					1		
75 up- wards								
Total	4	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for England and Wales is 0.047 per 1,000 of home population.



Fourteen persons were removed from the register during the current year, 10 having recovered, 2 having died and 2 removed out of the District. The number of people remaining is shown below. This shows a decrease of 7 Respiratory (3 males and 4 females), and 2 Non-Respiratory (1 male and 1 female), on the figures for the previous year.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
41	18	2	4
Total 59		6	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 years 1959 - 1963	0.03	Nil	0.03
1963	Nil	Nil	Nil
1964	0.10	Nil	0.10
Lancashire	0.05	0.01	0.05
England and Wales	0.047	0.006	0.052



### Mass Radiography Survey

The Mass Radiography Unit again visited the District during the months of March and April and whereas in 1963 the major portion of their survey was spent at Leyland Motors Limited, this year the Unit was based at the Public Hall and was available to the general public for the greater part of its stay.

The Unit have provided an analysis of the persons examined which is as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
School Children	340	320	660
General Public	1300	1160	2460
Factories/Offices	2200	950	3150
Hostel Residents	<u>10</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>3850</u>	<u>2460</u>	<u>6310</u>

To the total of 6310 should be added the 6557 persons examined during 1963 as this completes the Survey for the whole District.

The following table shows the diagnosis of abnormalities discovered during the 1964 Survey. Where appropriate the cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for further examinations to be made so that treatment could be commenced.

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	4	2	6
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasms	1	-	1
Non-Malignant Neoplasms	-	2	2
Lymphadenopathies	1	-	1
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	2	-	2
Scarcoids (including) enlarged Hilar Glands	-	1	1
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System	16	22	38



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital although, in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may have to be utilised.

General Disease. Ten hospitals were available for patients in this District.

- |      |  |   |                      |
|------|--|---|----------------------|
| (1)  | Preston Royal Infirmary                                  | ) |                      |
| (2)  | Chorley & District Hospital                              | ) |                      |
| (3)  | Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston                           | ) |                      |
| (4)  | Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley                             | ) |                      |
| (5)  | Willows Continuation Hospital,<br>Ashton, Preston        | ) | Administered by the  |
| (6)  | Fulwood Continuation Hospital<br>Longsands Lane, Fulwood | ) | Preston and Chorley  |
| (7)  | Ribbleton Hospital, Miller Road,<br>Preston              | ) | Management Committee |
| (8)  | Heath Charnock Hospital, Nr. Chorley                     | ) |                      |
| (9)  | Lostock Hall Continuation<br>Hospital, Nr. Preston       | ) |                      |
| (10) | St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston.            |   |                      |

### Venereal Diseases.

Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

### Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory situated in Preston is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks. The Director of the Laboratory is Dr. L. Robertson.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases, and is under the direction of Dr. A.A. Miller, the Group Pathologist.

### Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4. Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77263.



### Ambulance facilities.

At the Ambulance Station, Moss Lane, Leyland, there are 3 ambulances, 2 dual-purpose vehicles and one sitting case car permanently stationed. There is a staff of 15 providing a 24 hour service, operationally controlled by radio from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton. Their sphere of operation is not confined to the Urban District alone.

### Home Nursing Service.

This service has 4 qualified District Nurses operating in the District, their duties mainly consisting of the care of patients in their homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment to those cases requiring it. There was a change in personnel during the year due to retirement but no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a replacement.

### Midwifery Service.

Although there has been a change in personnel there are still 4 full-time midwives with an extra part-time midwife who deal with the domiciliary births occurring in the District.

### Home Help Service.

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year there was a total of 250 home helps available for general duties and 3 who were available for night duties only and they had given assistance to 1312 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as separate figures of actual cases attended within Leyland are not readily available.

### Clinic Facilities.

There is a staff of 6 Health Visitors based at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, who help to maintain many of the health and welfare services operated by the Division including arrangements for the care of the elderly.

### Ante-Natal Clinic.

A weekly session is held each Thursday afternoon at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, Leyland, which is attended by a consultant obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.



### Child Welfare Centres.

The Yewlands Drive Centre provides adequate facilities for the child welfare sessions which are held every Wednesday afternoon. In addition to these on each Wednesday afternoon a further session is held in the Methodist Church Hall, Leyland Lane, Leyland, to assist mothers in the western part of the District. A doctor and health visitor attend these sessions and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are also sold.

### School Medical Service.

Medical and Hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Yewlands Drive for a variety of treatments, including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions as well as speech therapy. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, and for those who are delicate and backward.

### Convalescent Care.

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

### Day Nurseries.

There is one day nursery situated in Yewlands Drive. The demand for places was maintained and throughout the year there was quite a long waiting list of children requiring admission.

### Welfare Services.

Handicapped persons are assisted in several ways. The Handicraft and Social Centre which was held in the Leyland St. Andrew's Parish Church Hall each Monday has changed its venue to the Salvation Army Hall, Eden Street. At the Outwork Centre in Somerset Road, handicapped people are employed on productive work and payment is made to them direct from firms who supply the materials. Such activities as general sewing, minor joinery and other simple operations are carried out. The number of sessions per week was increased to 4 during the year. Arrangements are also made for the payment of travelling expenses to and from holidays at approved centres and assistance can be given towards the cost of the holidays themselves. Arrangements are made from time to time for a group to attend a holiday camp at Prestatyn and also at Kents Bank House, Grange-over-Sands and transport is effected in the specially adapted coach provided by the Leyland Round Table. Travelling expenses are also paid for those people attending the caravan provided by the Leyland Rotary Club in the Lake District.



Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirmed persons who have no longer anyone to care for them adequately. A Home for such persons at Broadfield House, Leyland, continued to provide accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents. A further residential home is in the course of construction at Bamber Bridge and would be available for Leyland cases should it be required.

The chiropody service continued to provide free facilities for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others.

#### Mental Health Services.

Junior and adult training sessions for the mentally handicapped are provided in Chorley and transport is provided daily from Leyland. Early in 1965 an adult training centre and hostel for sub-normal patients will be opened in Bamber Bridge and adult trainees from Leyland will be transferred from Chorley. It is also proposed to erect an adult training centre and hostel on a site off Fox Lane, Leyland, in the near future. Mental Welfare Officers are available from the Division for consultation and advice in all cases of mental illness and mental sub-normality.



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Meningo- coccal Infection	Acute Infective Enceph- alitis	Totals
Under 1	-	9	-	-	-	9
1 -	-	48	3	-	-	51
2 -	1	37	1	-	-	39
3 -	-	41	4	-	-	45
4 -	3	41	2	-	-	46
5 - 9	4	134	6	-	-	144
10 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	1
15 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	1
25 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total cases (all ages)	8	313	16	-	-	337
Total cases removed to Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total Deaths	-	1	-	-	-	1



The number of cases of Measles followed the usual pattern in that from 95 in 1963 the total rose to 313 in 1964 and of this number 287 occurred during the third and fourth quarters. For the first time for many years one of the cases of Measles resulted in death. This occurred in a 3 years old girl who developed Broncho-pneumonia as a direct result of Measles. The 16 cases of Whooping Cough were 2 less than the previous year.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever decreased from 18 to 8. The disease is still taking a very mild form and only one case was isolated in hospital, all recovering very quickly after treatment.

The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1964	313	16	8
1963	95	18	18
1962	309	-	8
1961	46	5	29
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44
1958	49	-	79
1957	44	24	36
1956	433	45	37
1955	166	16	11

#### Typhoid Fever.

The Typhoid epidemic in the city of Aberdeen had considerable repercussions throughout the country and Leyland was no exception. It is not proposed to enter into a full description of this Aberdeen outbreak except to say that Corned Beef in 6 lb. tins was indicated as the source of the infection. This had arisen due to faulty processing techniques in South America and as a result all Corned Beef originating from certain establishments in that part of the world had to be regarded as suspect and withdrawn from circulation.



This involved an enormous amount of work as most food and catering establishments were likely to be storing this product. As a precaution Canned Tongue was also withdrawn when processed at the same plant. Considerable quantities of such meat was either returned through trade channels or submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for their examination.

Following advice from the Ministry a check was made at all firms handling food to ascertain whether any of their employees had been staying in Aberdeen during the critical infective period. No such cases were found.

Prior to the Aberdeen outbreak there had been several confirmed cases of Typhoid in Spain in people who had stayed there between the 28th March and the 13th April 1964. As some of these cases occurred in a party of school children checks were made and none of the schools in Leyland had sent parties to this particular country during the relevant period.

#### Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

It is worthy of note that for the fourth successive year there were no confirmed cases of Dysentery in the District and it is now five years since there was a confirmed case of Food Poisoning. Several investigations, however, have been carried out either as a result of being in contact elsewhere with Dysentery cases as well as for the occasional attack of Enteritis where it was necessary to ascertain whether this was caused by any specific organism.

#### Infective Jaundice.

This disease has been more marked this year than previously. Although it is not notifiable the 'Return of Sickness in Schools' is regularly scrutinised to ascertain the incidence within the area. Although the condition was observed throughout the year there would appear to have been a considerable outbreak during the month of June. As the infection is caused by a virus and probably spread by person to person contact, in all cases children are advised not to attend school for at least two weeks and Heads of schools have already been circulated with an explanatory leaflet giving further information about the disease and suggesting methods by which its spread might be diminished. Approximately 30 cases occurred in children during the year.



FOOD

Milk.

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and carry out a routine examination of milk on sale in the District for adulteration (added water), fat deficiency and also the addition of antibiotics. A total of 33 samples of milk were taken (2 of which were Channel Island milk) and apart from the samples shown below were found to be genuine.

	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal Milk	Contained 0.01 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Farmer and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Formal Milk	Fat 2.95%, deficient 1.6% fat. Low in solids-not-fat.	Farmer informed.

It is also their policy to submit to the Public Health Laboratory informal samples of milk from each producer and retailer for biological examination for the presence of live tuberculosis and brucella organisms in the raw milks, and to submit heat treated milks for examination to check the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising processes.

As a result of these examinations information was received that the milk from two farms in the District had been found to contain a Brucella organism. As this can cause Undulant Fever in man and these milks were being retailed direct from the farm as Tuberculin Tested, (Farm Bottled) Milk, immediate investigations were carried out. These disclosed that there had been changes in both herds since the milk had been examined and, therefore, independent samples of milk were obtained from each cow in the herd. In one case all the animals were found to be negative which indicated that the affected animal had already left the herd. In the other case several animals were found to be affected and all such animals were removed from the herd by the farmer and sold. Subsequent bulk samples from these herds have been negative.

Meat.

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered.

It will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector that there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the District.

A total of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cwts. of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.



Other Foods.

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	62
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.	12
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	19
Bakers and/or confectioners	13
Fried Fish Shops	13
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	15
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar establishments.	48
Others	11

Approximately 20 cwts. of food from the above premises, consisting mainly of pre-packed quick frozen types, tinned meat and fruit, as well as carcass meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as a result of some condition which rendered them unfit for human consumption.



The County Sampling Officer took the following 37 samples of other food and drugs for laboratory examination.

2 Carbritral tablets	2 Flour confectionery
1 Beef suet	2 Syrup
1 Chocolate cornflour	1 Custard powder
1 Sauce	1 Tapioca flakes
3 Condensed milk	1 Agarol
1 Dequadin lozenges	1 Vinegar
1 White pepper	1 Baking powder
1 Dried, skimmed milk	1 Cooking fat
1 Dried, full-cream milk	1 Metaton
1 Tyrozets	1 Zinc ointment B.P.
1 Meat Pudding, canned	1 Cream, sterilised
1 Honey	1 Fruit, bottled
1 Sweet pickle	3 Sweets
2 Soneryl tablets	1 Nardil tablets
1 Sparine tablets	

All the above samples were reported to be genuine by the County Analyst. Previous reports have always indicated those samples which were either not genuine or which were not quite up to the required standard and it is pleasing to see that in spite of the many different types of food which had been sampled none of them required any further action to be taken.

#### Ice Cream.

The following tabulated results show that this product is maintaining a high bacteriological standard. Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and only a continued appearance of an ice cream in grades 3 and 4 would indicate some fault in manufacture.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Grade 1	6	5	6	6	3	2	3	2
Grade 2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Grade 3	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	10	9	8	4	4	4	4



### Food Hygiene.

Regular visits and inspections have been made throughout the year of all food preparing premises regarding the implementation of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. It was not necessary to institute proceedings and there has been a continued improvement in the manner in which food is handled and stored before sale.

### WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board supply water to the area. The constituent Authorities of this Board, which was created in 1959, are Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban District and Preston Rural District.

There was no alteration in the source of supply which continued in the main to be the Manchester Corporation Aqueduct containing supplies from Thirlmere and Haweswater supplemented by the deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods. The total consumption figures shown below have been supplied by the Water Board and from these has been calculated the average consumption per day as well as the average consumption per head of population per day for the twelve months ending 31st December 1964.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	283,795,000	143,005,000	426,800,000
Average per day	777,521	391,794	1,169,315
Average per Head per Day	37.6	19.0	56.6

### Quality

There was in all a total of 11 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District, all of which proved to be of a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

The following are details of a Chemical Analysis which shows a fairly soft water of a satisfactory standard.

Analytical Results

Expressed in  
Parts per Million

Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C)	80.0
Oxygen required to oxidise (in 15 mins.)	0.12
(in 3 hrs.)	0.38
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.044
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.096
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.40
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	12.0
Temporary Hardness	4.0
Permanent Hardness	50.0
Total Hardness	54.0
pH Value	7.3

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Colour 7 Hazen

The hardness of the water has, however, risen considerably over the previous analysis which showed a total hardness of 24.0 p.p.m. This is due to the increased use of the borehole water.

Quantity.

Although the District demands are increasing year by year there is still an adequate supply of water to all areas which was to be expected with the bringing into use of the new 18" main the previous year.

Supplies to Houses.

There were 225 houses newly connected during the year, 24 of these being new flats built for the Local Authority and 201 houses for private owners.

At the end of the year the number of dwellinghouses connected direct to the public mains was 6773 serving an estimated population of 20,669. There were no houses in the District served by means of a standpipe.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A major extension of the sewerage system was in progress throughout the year. The western part of Leyland Lane from its junction with Hollins Lane to the junction of Emnie Lane was being provided with a sewer for the first time. The Lostock Valley sewer was extended westward from Cowling Lane and eastward through to Earnshaw Bridge, provision being made for the eventual reception of sewage from the Farington area of Preston Rural District Council. The actual extension to the sewage works itself was still in the design stage at the end of the year.

The connection of the Vicarsfield's area to the existing sewer behind the cricket field in Fox Lane was completed.

## PRIVATE STREET WORKS AND BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme.

Although there were no Private Street Works actually commenced during the year detailed schemes were prepared and were ready for going to tender in the following areas.

### Sandy Lane Area

Sandy Place  
Balcarres Place  
Victoria Terrace  
Deighton Avenue  
Pembroke Place and associated back passages.

### Leyland Lane Area

Grove Street  
Fielden Street  
Cowling Lane (part)  
Downham Road (part) and associated back passages.

### Towngate Area

Carlton Road  
Leyfield Road  
Fairfield Road  
Argyle Road  
Belgrave Road  
Regent Road

### Turpin Green Lane cul-de-sac

A length of new road was constructed by the local authority on its own land from a point in Fox Lane opposite Queensway for a distance of approximately 300 yards and was named West Paddock. This road was linked with Welsby Road from the Lowerhouse Estate.



The road commenced the previous year on the Peacock Hall Estate received its final surfacing and at the present time serves only the Leyland Seven Stars County Primary School.

Private estate developers were also concerned with the construction of roads serving the new housing estates. Road works carried out on these estates during the year are given below.

A. Lewis & Co.

The following roads on the Jackson's Farm Estate which had been commenced previously all received their final surfacing.

Fairhaven Road  
Grange Road  
Houghton Road  
Kirkham Close

Hemmings & Kent Ltd.

The following roads being developed on the estate north of Moss Lane in the Leverhouse Lane area were kerbed and channelled, part of Leverhouse Lane being actually surfaced.

Leverhouse Lane  
St. Anne's Road  
St. Margaret's Road  
St. David's Road  
St. Michael's Road

Whelmar Property Co. Ltd.

This firm are developing the land to the south of Church Road which is to be known as the Vicarsfield Estate. In addition to building houses along the recently constructed Langdale Road, the following roads were kerbed and channelled and partly surfaced as being the first phase of a very large development programme involving ultimately some 80 acres.

Dalehead Road  
Borrowdale Road  
Matterdale Road

Tellport Investments Ltd.

This firm commenced the development of the Willow Trees Estate on land to the west of Leyland Lane bounded by Cowling Lane on one side and the Jackson's Farm Estate on the other. Kerbs and channels had been laid to the following roads which were still awaiting formation and surfacing.

Western Drive  
Willow Tree Crescent



### SCHOOLS

No new schools were opened during the year but the construction of the first phase of a new Methodist Primary School in Canberra Road was almost completed and would be ready for occupation early in 1965. The following is a list of those schools actually open in the District at the end of the year.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Woodlea County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland Seven Stars County Primary	Leyland Lane
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

### HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December 1964.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	-	24	24
By other L.A.'s	1	Nil	1
Other bodies or persons	200	Nil	200
Total	201	24	225



## Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following two tables have been prepared from information supplied by them.

### Discretionary

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Submitted by private individuals to local authority	1	1	Nil	Nil
Approved by local Authority	1	1	Nil	Nil
Submitted by local Authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Work completed +	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Additional separate dwellings included in + above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

### Standard

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Submitted to Local Authority	22	22
Approved by Local Authority	22	22
Work completed	19	19



Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 50

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 72

Dwelling houses not in all respects fit for human habitation but capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-

No. (or estimated No.) at end of year 22

No. of dwelling houses existing at end of year unfit for human habitation. 30

Houses Demolished

<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
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In Clearance Areas:

1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	Nil	15	3
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas:

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	3	3	2
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Unfit Houses Closed

	<u>Number</u>		
1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	1	1	Nil
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:-

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by local authority	22	Nil
2. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil

Clearance Areas.

The Spring Gardens Clearance Areas which involved some 30 houses were made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order which has received confirmation by the Ministry without amendment. The legal processes of acquisition were commenced during the year and three families were re-housed.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	13	11	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	52	33	5	Nil
Building Sites	5	4	1	Nil
Total	70	48	6	Nil



	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which pros- ecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	6	6	-	2	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective Drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	-	2	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	13	11	-	5	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory, i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.



NEW LEGISLATION

Hairdressers (Registration) Act 1964.

This Act provides for the establishment of a Hairdressing Council who will be required to maintain a register of hairdressers as from the 1st January 1966. All hairdressers will be required to maintain proper standards.

Housing Act 1964.

This Act allows for the compulsory improvement of dwellings to provide certain standard amenities and sets out the procedure for the declaration of what would be called 'Improvement Areas'. The Act authorises grants to be made for amenities which fall below the full standard and also amends the Provisions dealing with houses in multiple occupation. Alterations have also been made with regard to certain financial provisions.

Nurses Act 1964.

The Act makes further provisions concerning the admission of persons to the roll of nurses.

Refreshment Houses Act 1964.

This Act is designed to secure the better regulation of Refreshment Houses within the meaning of the Refreshment Houses Act 1860 making it unlawful to make any charge between 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning unless a Tariff of charges is displayed outside the Refreshment House and touting for custom outside is prohibited.

Riding Establishments Act 1964.

The Act requires all Riding Establishments to be licensed by the local authority who must be satisfied that the horses will be maintained in a good state of health and under reasonable conditions.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964.

This Act requires every local authority to maintain a register of persons carrying on the business of scrap metal dealers who will be required to keep proper records of all dealings to or from their premises. The Police are given authority to examine such premises and records as and when they deem it necessary.



In addition to the above the following Statutory Instruments were brought into force on matters which are of interest to a Public Health Department.

Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1964.

Soft Drinks Regulations 1964.

Dried Milk Regulations 1964.

Washing Facilities Regulations 1964. ( Offices & Shops).

Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964. (Offices & Shops).

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Annual Reports Order 1964.

Offices and Shops in Factories (First Aid) Regulations 1964.

Offices at Building Operations etc. (First Aid) Regulations 1964.

Offices in Electrical Stations (First Aid) Regulations 1964.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
74, TOWNGATE,  
LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For the Year Ended 31st December 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting this Annual Report for the year 1964.

In retrospect it was an eventful year although not by reason of outbreaks of disease within the District. It was a year which saw the introduction of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act; the complete inspection of the District by a representative of the Lancashire County Council; much visiting and cross checking as a result of the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak and later in the year the Council's decision to engage outside Consultants with a view to the introduction of an Incentive Bonus Scheme for our employees on refuse collection.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is an important milestone in the history of social legislation in this country for it has been estimated that approximately eight million workers in these types of premises will for the first time be brought under the protection of an Act of Parliament with regard to their working conditions. In view of a requirement in the Act that a separate Annual Report shall be presented it is not intended to repeat in detail what has already been said and the following pages merely contain statistical detail.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Walker, has already referred to the favourable comments of the Lancashire County Council following their detailed inspection of the District. There were nevertheless one or two items which it was suggested should receive attention and these are being implemented wherever possible. Although these inspections are only carried out at long intervals they serve as a useful appraisal of progress, taking into account conditions throughout the County as a whole. I must pay tribute to the considerate way in which Mr. A. Kewley, the County Health Officer who was concerned with much of the detailed inspections, arranged his visits. These are very time consuming and he was always willing to change his arrangements to suit circumstances here.



With the realisation that a 6 lb tin of Corned Beef had triggered off the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak the implication that other tins from the same source may also be infected could not be ruled out. As an infected tin would not necessarily show any change in colour, taste or condition the only decision possible was made, i.e. to withdraw the entire product from circulation. As with much preventive public health work it will never be known how many other infected tins were in distribution but the fact that there were no more outbreaks elsewhere in the country is some justification for the action taken.

Although Incentive Bonus Schemes based on work study have been in use over many years for factory processes it was a new departure when the Council decided to engage an outside firm of Consultants to set up a similar scheme for those duties carried out by our manual workers throughout the different departments. I suppose it was inevitable that our refuse collection service which has always operated on a weekly cycle would receive early consideration and although studies were started elsewhere it was not long before we were singled out for the first full scale study. As this only commenced towards the end of the year it was realised that many months would elapse before there would be anything further to report.

Some consideration was given to the increased duties which were being carried out in the Department and to the national shortage of qualified Public Health Inspectors. It was decided as a first step to appoint a Student Public Health Inspector who would be required to hold the necessary basic 'O' level subjects and undertake a four year course of training on a day release basis at an approved centre. Ian Parr, a pupil at Balshaw's Grammar School, was appointed in December and arrangements were made for him to receive his theoretical training at Salford.

Mrs. O. Rayton, who had worked in the Department for almost six years and had given loyal and conscientious service left us for family reasons. Mrs. M. Beardsworth replaced her in January 1964 and has established herself as a most able member of the staff.

Thanks are extended to Mr. J.J. Houlding for his valuable assistance and to Dr. J. Walker for his kindness and encouragement. The continued support of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee in particular and the Council in general is much appreciated.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

G. WALSH

Chief Public Health Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent



PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice is given and many improvements brought about without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council.

Inspections to Dwelling-houses	72
Insect Infestations	83
Infectious Disease	10
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	4
Food and Food Premises	249
Slaughterhouses	170
Factories and Workshops	18
Public Cleansing	518
Ice Cream Premises	8
Licensed Premises	12
Smoke Observations	16
Caravans	12
Shops	120
Drain Inspections	179
Drain Testing	63
Rodent Control	94
Hawkers	12
Other Visits	<u>116</u>
	<u>1756</u>



## HOUSING

Following the declaration of the Leyland Urban District Council Spring Gardens Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 which involved 30 houses, a visit was made from a Ministry Inspector to view the houses concerned. Subsequently the Minister confirmed the Order without modification. The next stage would be the legal acquisition of the property and land from the different owners concerned which is carried out by the Clerk of the Council. In the meantime the Housing Committee were asked to arrange for suitable alternative accommodation and in addition to the three houses already vacant three more families were re-housed by the end of the year.

### Individually Unfit Houses.

A terrace of 4 houses in Hough Lane numbered 91 - 97 rapidly deteriorated. In view of certain road improvement proposals it was considered that the best method of dealing with this block was by demolition. Statutory action was taken with regard to the one occupied house and this along with the other 3 were subsequently demolished.

### Repairs.

A total of 22 houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners concerned listing the defects and works of repair which would be required.

### Rent Act 1957.

There was one statutory application for a Certificate of Disrepair during the year which was granted after modifications to the tenants list of defects. There were no applications under any of the other provisions of the Act.

A supply of all forms necessary to operate this Act continued to be kept available in the department for re-sale.

### General.

With the occupation of a further 225 new houses the number now built in the District since 1920 is 4760 or 70% of the 6774 available. This very high percentage of comparatively modern houses not only reflects the rapid growth of the District but also ensures a fairly high standard of housing generally with regard to the basic amenities.



# RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property				
		Local Authority	Dwelling House	Agricultural	All Other (incl.) Business Premises	Total
Total number of Properties		15	6530	94	494	7133
Number of inspections		43	23	168	17	251
Number of Infested Properties	Rats	28	28	155	13	224
	Mice	13	48	80	21	162
Number of Treatments by Local Authority		41	77	228	33	379

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

In addition to those inspections specifically recorded as being for the purpose of Rodent Control, your Public Health Inspectors when visiting properties on other duties, also take note of any evidence of rat or mouse infestation.

## Test Baiting of Sewerage System.

In view of the previous history of freedom from rats in our sewerage system the Ministry had advised that it was not necessary to test bait during the previous year. In September, however, they suggested we should have a further check on the sewerage system. This was done and there was still no evidence of rats anywhere in the District. In one or two instances, however, the test bait was washed away due to the overcharged condition of some of the sewers but it is extremely unlikely that rats will be able to survive such conditions.

## Agricultural Contract Service.

This service, for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties on a Contract basis which was introduced when the Ministry closed down their scheme some five years ago, continued to operate. A total of 21 Contracts were being operated during the year.



### DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

As the main drainage extensions in the Leyland Lane area were in progress throughout the year it was not possible to proceed with the pail closet conversions. Some preliminary work had, however, been commenced so that this work could proceed as soon as possible after completion by the main drainage contractors.

Continuing our policy to arrange with owners for the conversion of their septic tanks where a sewer was available, further attention was given to the Moss Side area. Several schemes were in preparation by the end of the year and the following had actually been completed. In all these cases the Council agreed to pay half the total cost of the work.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Owner</u>	<u>Date of Conversion</u>
106, Slater Lane	Mr. T. Whittle	August 1964
197, Dunkirk Lane	Mrs. F. Houlding	December 1964

#### Clearance of Blocked Drains and Sewers.

The service of removing blockages in drains and sewers continued to be available. This is a most essential service and all reported blockages are attended to as a matter of urgency. The department deals with all blockages serving private and publicly owned property which includes a substantial proportion of public sewers. Those blockages, however, which occur in the main trunk sewers and are sited mainly in the highway are the responsibility of your Engineer & Surveyor. We cleared a total of 207 blockages in drains and sewers in the course of the year as compared with 275 in 1963.

#### Drain Inspections.

As required by the Public Health Act 1936 inspections were made of all drainage alterations to premises carried out by private contractors provided the alteration or repair had not involved the depositing of plans with the Engineer & Surveyor. In such cases the necessary drainage alterations are approved along with the other work.

### TABLE OF CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table of closet accommodation shows the present position so far as we can ascertain and how this has changed over the past forty years or so.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1964
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	6716
Waste Water	32	32	32	31	4	3
Pail (all Premises)	488	74	157	158	74	52
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	3



INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Where investigation would serve a useful purpose full enquiries were made where appropriate. Comment has already been made in the Introduction to the measures taken in the District to withdraw suspect tins of Corned Beef. Visits were also made to the 8 cases of Scarlet Fever and appropriate advice given. Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms continued to be made available free of charge where such cases were being nursed at home.

The small 8 oz. bottles of strong white disinfectant with a Rideal Walker Co-efficient of 18/22 were available on demand to any householder in the District. These bottles are available on request from the Council's storekeeper who distributed approximately 8 gross during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

REGISTRATIONS

Period covered - 1st May to 31st December 1964

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year
Offices	36
Retail Shops	62
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	107



ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	176
Retail shops	274
Wholesale departments, warehouses	14
Catering establishments open to the public	79
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	543
Total Males	224
Total Females	319

Although the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is now in force certain provisions of the Shops Act have not been repealed. The Lancashire County Council who are the Shops Act Authority have delegated some of their functions so far as inspection is concerned. Reports of such inspections are made direct to the County Council which during 1964 involved a total of 120 shops as against 70 the previous year.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses.

The one licensed private slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at this slaughterhouse during the year, most of which were for consumption within the District. It has not been the policy of the present owners to accept casualty or aged animals and this is reflected in the comparatively small amount of meat which it has been necessary to reject for human consumption.



	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	347	14	Nil	1904	104
Number Inspected	347	14	Nil	1904	104
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	127	12	Nil	74	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	33.4%	85.7%	Nil	3.9%	Nil
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.3%	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.0%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus bovis	N I L				

The number of cattle at 361 compares with 390 slaughtered the previous year. The number of pigs increased from 75 to 104 and sheep from 1341 to 1904.

Towards the end of the year the premises began to be used on certain occasions by a wholesaler which to some extent accounts for the increase in the number of sheep slaughtered. It will be noted that a case of Tuberculosis was discovered in one of the cattle slaughtered. In view of the rarity of this disease following the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme this fact was reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who collected the affected lungs so that they could make further enquiries as to how the case occurred. It will be noted that no cases of Cysticercus bovis requiring cold storage treatment of the carcase were detected.



A total of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cwts. of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected as being unfit for human consumption due to disease or other abnormal condition. This compares with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cwts. the previous year. The most common cause of rejection was cirrhosis of the liver, caused by 'liver fluke' - a parasitic condition found on some grasslands.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering was continued during the year, approximately two-thirds of the throughput being slaughtered on this day.

All the animals were inspected at the time of slaughter and stamped with an approved mark indicating the name of the authority and the identity of the particular inspector concerned.

The following charges were made for the inspection service as authorised by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

2/6d per bovine animal

9d per pig

6d per sheep or lamb

The income received by the authority for this service during the twelve months ending 31st December 1964 amounted to £96.12s.6d.

#### Other Foods.

It will be seen from the different types of food premises in the District set out on Page 27 of the Report that there are 196 types of business dealing with food in one form or another.

Certain food premises shown below are required to be registered either under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or by the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Sale only of Ice Cream	80	56
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1	3
Sausages, pressed, pickled and preserved food	15	18
Fruit and Vegetables	8	4

As many visits as possible are arranged to these premises to ensure that they are conforming to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.



Certain items of food become unfit for human consumption for various reasons either through damage to the container in transit or breakdown in refrigeration arrangements. The following is the quantity of food accepted for surrender during the year.

	<u>Lbs</u>
Butchers Meat	664
Tinned Ham, Pork, Beef, Tongue	125
Quick Frozen Food (Various)	1680
Cooking Fat	114
Chicken, Jellied Veal & Steakettes	14
Flour	2
Tinned Fruit	5
Potted Shrimps	1
Fresh Oranges	5 Boxes

Some concern was expressed over the unduly large consignments of frozen food which were being surrendered following failure of refrigeration in the shop. Most of this food was originating from one Supermarket who were themselves most concerned at the losses they were experiencing. It was eventually decided to cease storing deep frozen food until a new refrigeration unit could be obtained.

#### Hawkers of Food.

There are 18 hawkers of food within the District registered with the authority under the Provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. It is necessary to carry out regular inspections of this type of trade to ensure that reasonable hygienic standards are being maintained in the delivery vehicles especially as most of them are away from their base for long periods.

#### Milk.

The Lancashire County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority, now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

Own dairies in the District	-	1
Dairy farmers in the District	-	2
Dairies outside the District	-	11
Milk Shops in the District	-	22

There were also 20 producers of milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the local authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and in some cases retail their own milk.



## DISINFESTATION

### Vermin.

It was necessary to disinfest 2 houses for bed bugs as compared with 5 houses the previous year, these infestations occurring in privately owned property.

### Small Ermine Moth.

The small Ermine Moth was very much in evidence during the summer months and appears to have replaced the Gooseberry Red Mite which, having bothered us for many years has now for the second year running, virtually disappeared. In an attempt to control the moth approximately 160 houses on the Wade Hall and Broadfield Estates were sprayed with a Tar Oil Winter wash with assistance from the Parks Department. Whilst this action considerably reduced infestation all surrounding untreated hedges were badly infested on both estates with Lowerhouse Estate adding to the problem.

As it was virtually impossible to treat such a large number of hedges within the space of a few weeks many hedges remained untreated and became completely defoliated. We had to some extent anticipated that this may happen and had decided to introduce a Self Help Scheme by selling sufficient insecticide to formulate 2 gallons so that individual householders could spray this on the hedges themselves. The material we used is known as 'Dipterex 80' which is a form of Trichlorphon and recommended by the National Agricultural Advisory Service. It is non-systemic, remains effective for up to 14 days and is then rapidly broken down. It also has a very low mammalian toxicity. The packs were sold at 1/0d each and an explanatory leaflet was compiled for distribution with each pack. The material was extremely effective and those hedges which were treated in time very quickly assumed their normal appearance.

### Other Pests.

It was necessary to deal with 21 cases of Cockroach infestations as compared with 9 in 1963. As the eggs of these creatures are usually laid in inaccessible parts of buildings they are difficult to eradicate and several treatments are often necessary before full control is effected.

An unusual case occurred of an infestation of a bedroom with an insect which was eventually identified as a Carpet Beetle. They feed on extraneous matter containing protein either in roof spaces, cavity walls or carpets. In this case they were not attacking the carpets but were obtaining their food from within the roof space. Appropriate remedial measures were taken which proved successful.



The following other types of insect were also dealt with but only in those instances where they were actually invading houses.

37			cases of Ants
14	"	"	Earwigs
2	"	"	Flies
4	"	"	Silverfish

Ants and Earwigs are ubiquitous and ordinary garden infestations must be dealt with by occupiers themselves. 10 wasps nests were dealt with where these had been established too close to houses or were making a nuisance of themselves. In most of the cases 'Cymag' was used, a powder containing hydrogen cyanide specially formulated for use out of doors. There were also 2 cases of wild Bees which had nested too close to houses and it was unfortunately necessary to destroy them also.

#### CLEAN AIR

There were a total of 16 smoke observations on various factory chimneys in the area. Under the Provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 notification was received from the Lancashire County Council of a new temporary oil fired boiler to serve the new primary school in Canberra Road. Prior approval was also requested for a complete new steam raising plant at one of our large rubber works in Golden Hill Lane. Reference had been made in previous years that this plant had become overloaded. The installation proposed was to consist of a battery of Vekos Powermaster automatic solid fuel fired packaged boilers which were to be coal fired. The boiler had been developed by two manufacturers in conjunction with the National Coal Board. The plant was designed to give extremely high efficiencies exceeding 80% with a built in grit arrestor and fully modulated firing control, the whole plant being capable of operation by one man. Certain preliminary construction work was commenced on this plant during the year.

Following the special report made in 1963 no further decisions have been taken on the implementation of smoke control areas within the District.

#### Public Conveniences.

Arrangements were continued at the 'public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning everyday in the week including Sunday. Other small conveniences in Leyland Lane and Earnshaw Bridge were cleaned on 6 days of the week and those on the Park whenever necessary, which varied according to the time of the year.



### Mortuary.

The Council received intimation during the year that the site occupied by our present mortuary on Lancaster Gate was required for the erection of a new Public Library by the Lancashire County Council. With the transfer of the Works Depot to the newly purchased ex British Road Services building in Heaton Street, consideration was given to providing a site in this area for a new mortuary. There were, however, various reasons why such a situation was not particularly suitable for mortuary purposes as such buildings should not be sited in Works Depot surroundings. The Council eventually decided to provide temporary mortuary facilities in the partly vacated depot buildings off Lancaster Gate during 1965.

A suggestion was made that as in the not too distant future the Lancashire County Council would be providing a new Police Station, Magistrates Court etc. within the town centre area and as bodies accommodated in a mortuary are under the control of the Police and Coroner it may be better to site a permanent mortuary within the precincts of such a project. This would greatly facilitate its use by the Police and by removing it from the vicinity of private dwellinghouses and Council Depot would not be likely to raise objection. This suggestion was provisionally agreed to by the Council.

### Noise Abatement Act 1960.

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act 1936, provided that if the noise or vibration is caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing or counteracting its effects. The Act, therefore, whilst it has its uses, cannot automatically prevent the emission of noise from every source.

Several complaints were made during the year of noise from widely different sources, varying from noise from industrial manufacturing to noise from youths practising as Beat Groups at times and places which were inconvenient to other people. The latter type of complaint raises difficult problems in that what may be a nuisance to some people may to many others be extremely pleasant and enjoyable. In all such cases an appeal for co-operation does, I think, produce better results than the threat of prosecution. So far as is known no case has yet been heard on this type of noise nuisance.

A further provision of the Noise Abatement Act restricts the hours between which ice cream vans may advertise their wares by means of fixed loudspeakers. Their operation is restricted between the hours of 12 noon and 7 o'clock in the evening and it was again necessary to warn several operators of these provisions.



Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

The one licensed caravan site in the District situated at the Leyland Service Station, Wigan Road, continued in operation. Although improvements mentioned in last year's report had been carried out the site left very much to be desired. The negotiations with the Motorway Contractors for the extension of the sewer were finalised. The site itself was not, however, connected to this sewer by the end of the year and there was still a further short length to be constructed by this authority before such a connection could take place. Plans were approved for an increase in the toilet, bathing and clothes washing accommodation and preliminary work on this had been commenced. The owner failed to secure a planning consent to increase the number of caravans allowed and an appeal had been made against this decision. In the meantime pressure was being applied on the owner to reduce the number of caravans to the stipulated 12. This number, however, only applies to occupied caravans and as this site is operated in conjunction with a petrol and service station including car and caravan sales, this situation increases the difficulty in ensuring an orderly site.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	152	40	27	6
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	152	40	27	6

The new type of electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 has continued to work satisfactorily. This was provided by the R.S.P.C.A. who also supply chloroform etc. for dealing with cats. All animals are 'put to sleep' by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/0d. per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.



### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There were 34 current Licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and calcium carbide in the District bringing in a total of £28.15s.0d. Licence fees.

A new installation for the National Benzole Company at 94, Leyland Lane, was commenced during the year. This was to consist of 3 x 3000 gallon underground storage tanks to serve a new petrol station which was in course of erection. By the end of the year the installation had passed the appropriate pressure tests.

A replacement tank of 500 gallons capacity was installed at the haulage premises of Messrs. J. Canning & Sons Limited following failure of the old tank. This also satisfactorily passed the necessary pressure tests.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1957, require certain safeguards to be observed before petroleum spirit is delivered to the storage unit and a form of Certificate has been prescribed which must be completed each time a delivery is made. To assist the licence holders adequate stocks of the forms of Certificate were kept in the Department for re-sale as and when they were required.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

#### Collection and Storage of Household Refuse.

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year apart from short spells due to the statutory holidays at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide and for the first week of the Leyland holidays. We received delivery of a new Fore and Aft Tipper manufactured by Messrs. Shelvoke & Drewry Limited. This was a TN type fitted with compressing device which although only 6'6" wide and with an 11'6" wheel base chassis, was able to hold 20 cu. yards of crude refuse. The list of vehicles available at the end of the year was as follows:-

1	-	10 cubic yard side loader - Dennis	-	(April 1952) Spare
1	-	16/18 cubic yard rear loader Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry	-	(March 1954) Spare
1	-	16/18 cubic yard rear loader Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry	-	(July 1955)
1	-	12 cubic yard side loader Diesel - Karrier	-	(November 1959)
1	-	10 cubic yard side loader - Dennis	-	(April 1963)
1	-	5 cwt. Ford Thames Van	-	(November 1963)
1	-	Weatherill 12H Mechanical Shovel	-	(December 1963)
1	-	20 cubic yard rear loader Fore & Aft Tipper with Power Press - Shelvoke & Drewry	-	(August 1964)



The net cost of the Cleansing Service for 1963/64 was £14,925 as compared with £14,930 for the previous year. The following information extracted from the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts shows how these figures are arrived at.

<u>1962/1963</u>			<u>1963/1964</u>	
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
£	£		£	£
14,521	14	House Refuse Collection (incl. Municipal Bin Scheme)	14,405	20
1,695	433	Refuse Disposal	1,649	377
		Salvage:-		
1,690	3,187	Paper, Textiles etc.	1,947	3,281
2,213	2,358	Kitchen Waste	2,221	2,424
664	-	Bonus	653	-
139	-	General Expenses (Tools, clothing etc.)	152	-
<u>£20,922</u>	<u>£5,992</u>		<u>£21,027</u>	<u>£6,102</u>
<u>£14,930</u>		<u>NET COST OF SERVICE</u>	<u>£14,925</u>	

Basic Wage Rates as at 31st December 1964.

Collectors	£11. 12s. 9d. per 42 hour week
Driver/Loaders	£12. 5s. 0d. per 42 hour week

This compares with £11.5s.9d and £11.18s.0d respectively as at the 31st December 1963. In addition a service supplement of 7/0d per week was introduced in April 1964 for all employees with at least 5 years continuous service and approximately half our staff qualified for this. The decision of the North Western Whitley Council that years of service should be recognised is welcomed. When a Public Cleansing Department consists of a fair proportion of men who have done such work for several years it is now to the advantage of both themselves and the local authority. The Authority have the knowledge and experience of men who are carrying out what is generally admitted to be an onerous and exacting task carried out throughout the year in all weathers and without this nucleus it is doubtful whether the Cleansing Service could operate in many areas.

Our longest serving employee, Mr. W. Almond, retired during the year on Superannuation after completing 39 years continuous service on refuse collection work. The best wishes of all concerned were extended to him for a job well done and the hope that his retirement would be a long and happy one.



The following table has been prepared to show a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District and comparisons are made with the years 1938/39 and five yearly intervals from 1952/53.

	<u>Cost per Week per House</u>	
1938/1939	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	
1952/1953	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	
1957/1958	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	
1962/1963	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	*
1963/1964	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	*

\* These figures include the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme.

The Council's decision in 1949 to introduce a Municipally owned Dustbin Scheme for properties throughout the District has proved to have been a significant step forward in the operation of our Cleansing Service. Some 4 years ago we decided that the provision of rubber lids on all replacement bins would be standard practice. Had we been operating the old system of each owner or occupier providing their own dustbin it would have been many years before the advantages of rubber lids could have been enjoyed by the District. With this system we can now look forward in the not too distant future to the elimination of the metal lid with its consequent noise in use along with difficulties in fitting should there be any slight distortion of the bin.

During the first 6 years or so of the operation of the Scheme the annual cost amounted to approximately that of a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d rate and the actual cost along with this in terms of a 1d rate for the last decade is shown in the table below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual Cost</u> <u>£</u>	<u>Cost in terms of 1d Rate</u> <u>pence</u>	
1955/56	549	1.5	
1956/57	297	0.39	*
1957/58	751	1.0	
1958/59	706	0.92	
1959/60	566	0.59	*
1960/61	387	0.40	
1961/62	615	0.62	
1962/63	831	0.82	
1963/64	607	0.21	*
1964/65	569	0.20	



\* As the product of a ld rate was considerably increased following re-valuation in the years indicated above this has affected the cost in terms of ld rate.

Disposal.

The whole of the refuse both trade and household arising during the year was deposited at the Dawson Lane Tip. We have been in occupation there some 9 years and whilst an exact date for completion cannot be given it is estimated that we have approximately 18 months to 2 years tipping facilities. In the meantime our attentions must be directed to finding an alternative source. It is extremely unlikely that we shall find any facilities so conveniently placed as Dawson Lane.

Our Weatherill 12H loading shovel continued to operate most satisfactorily, dealing with all types of refuse. The solid front tyres have proved a boon by obviating puncture trouble and the double acting rams on the bucket enable the machine in most instances to 'dig itself out' when stuck in the very soft conditions at the tip face.

We continued to provide facilities under contract for the reception of trade refuse from two rubber manufacturing firms in the District. There is also a certain amount of income from casual loads arising from building and ancillary operations. The total income received from these activities and comparisons with previous years are shown in the table below.

	<u>Income from Tipping Charges</u>	<u>Total Rent Paid</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
1956/1961	1,417	1,025
1961/1962	450	240
1962/1963	433	240
1963/1964	377	240
1964/1965	<u>327</u>	<u>240</u>
	<u>£3,004</u>	<u>£1,985</u>

The amount of civil engineering spoil we can accept is now being considerably reduced otherwise the tip will be filled in before we have had the chance to make alternative arrangements.



Salvage.

The following tables show the weight and value of salvage collected and sold during the calendar year ending 31st December 1964.

Comparative Table - Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1964				1963			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Paper	429	13	1	0	388	4	1	0
Kitchen Waste	451	4	0	22	422	11	1	0
Textiles	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	27
Ferrous Metals (Estimated)	7	0	0	0	13	10	0	0
	887	17	1	22	829	7	0	27

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold

	1964			1963		
	£	s.	d	£	s.	d
Paper	3,532	10	7	3,123	12	9
Kitchen Waste	2,489	8	8	2,347	17	9
Textiles	-	-	-	123	10	0
Ferrous Metals	14	10	0	13	10	0
	£6,036	9	3	£5,608	10	6



The following table has been prepared to show how the foregoing figures are reflected when calculated on the basis of the value per head of population over the past decade.

	Population	Value Sold	Value per Head of Population
		£	s. d.
1955	16,520	4,923	6 0
1956	17,400	5,147	5 11
1957	17,800	5,119	5 9
1958	18,030	5,089	5 7
1959	18,220	5,346	5 8
1960	18,690	6,355	6 10
1961	19,420	6,512	6 4
1962	19,790	5,871	5 11
1963	20,330	5,609	5 6
1964	20,670	6,036	5 10

Another method of assessing salvage returns which is still used by semi-official and official bodies is to calculate the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month and these figures are shown in the following table for kitchen waste and paper for the past decade.

	Weight per 1,000 Population Per Month	
	Waste Paper Cwts.	Kitchen Waste Cwts.
1955	35.9	43.8
1956	35.9	43.1
1957	33.9	42.5
1958	37.0	38.5
1959	39.3	37.8
1960	43.0	40.2
1961	38.4	37.4
1962	32.2	33.1
1963	31.8	34.7
1964	35.1	36.4



### Salvage General.

Adaptations were started at the Heaton Street Depot to accommodate paper baling. Our present building - a barn originally belonging to Wrights Farm, Bent Lane, was due for demolition to make way for the building of one-bedroomed bungalows for elderly persons and a Community Centre.

### Waste Paper.

It will be noted that the quantity of waste paper despatched to the Mills was approximately 430 tons as against 388 tons the previous year. With increased capacity in the board making industry and a greater demand the restrictive quotas which had been imposed during the previous two years were considerably eased. There were variations in the prices obtained for this material which is shown below for the various grades.

### White Newspapers

1. 1.64	-	22. 6.64	£8. 5s. 0d. per ton
23. 6.64	-	22.11.64	£8.10s. 0d. per ton
23.11.64	-	31.12.64	£9. 0s. 0d. per ton

### Fibreboard Containers

1. 1.64	-	22.11.64	£9.10s. 0d. per ton
23.11.64	-	31.12.64	£10. 5s. 0d. per ton

### Mixed Papers

1. 1.64	-	22.11.64	£7.15s. 0d. per ton
23.11.64	-	31.12.64	£8. 5s. 0d. per ton

### Kitchen Waste.

We continued to dispose of all our kitchen waste to the two pig-keepers in the Blackpool area at an agreed average price of £5.10s.0d per ton. The amount collected again increased slightly from 423 tons to 451 tons.











